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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,203	02/06/2004	Gregory E. Feldkamp	4017-03600	6986

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EXAMINER

POPE, DARYL C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2632

DATE MAILED: 01/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/774,203

Applicant(s)

FELDKAMP ET AL.

Examiner

DARYL C. POPE

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-145 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-145 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

ART REJECTION:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-145 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Foodman et al(6,975,220).**

-- In considering claim 1, the claimed subject matter that is met by Foodman et al(Foodman) includes:

1) the at least one device for collecting alarm information is met by the sensors/detectors(12-13,15,17-20) and cameras(33a-33n);

2) the monitoring computer workstation is met by the central monitor(31) which receives alarm information via website(321);

3) the first emergency response computer workstation is met by the authorized access entities(325,327,329,330,331) including police, fire department, emergency medical personnel, or other authorized user(see: column 9, lines 15-25);

4) the monitoring computer workstation authorizing transport of collected alarm information to the first emergency response computer workstation over the data network is met by the central monitor(31) being the primary party notified of alarm events(429) and thereby controlling notification to all other entities(see: column 9, lines 8-13).

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With regards to the monitoring and first emergency workstations being computer workstations, although use of a computer is not specifically stated in Foodman, it would have been obvious that the central monitor and entities would have included computer workstations, since a computer workstation would have been necessary in order for information to be views via website access(321);

5) the premises is met by the system(11) being installed at a premises(see: column 5, lines 35-36).

-- With regards to claims 2-4, the alarm information includes near real-time video and/or audio is met by the monitor and entities accessing website(321) for viewing combined data, voice, and video information in real-time(see: column 9, lines 30-32).

-- With regards to claim 5, the examiner takes Official Notice that in the security system art, use of systems which allow recording of monitored premises prior to an alarm condition and as well selection between recorded video information and recorded audio information is well known.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the alarm information including video and/or audio to be recorded prior to or during an alarm condition since Foodman already teaches allowing the monitor(31) and authorized entities to have access of the system to control the website(321) for viewing combined data, voice and video information which was recorded earlier(see: column 8, lines 10-19; column 9, lines 30-34) and as well to allow control of turning on the cameras as desired(see: column 9, lines 45-50). This would have been advantageous since the pre-recorded information would have allowed the

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viewing and analysis of pre-alarm conditions so as to possibly prevent alarm conditions before they occur.

-- With regards to claim 6, the collecting device, monitoring computer workstation, first emergency workstation being configured such that operation of the devices and deliver of the information to the workstations are controlled over the data network is met by the website allowing access and control of all functions and devices via the website(see: column 9, lines 37-45).

-- With regards to claim 7, the examiner takes Official Notice that in the remote security system art, use of a computer server is well known in the art, and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a computer server into the system of Foodman, since some form of server means would have been necessary in order to operate the website(311) so as to allow alarm collection, distribution, and authorized accessing functions of the website(311).

-- With regards to claim 8, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to locate the server remotely from the monitored premises, since this would have allowed easier accessibility of the server, for maintenance updating, and repair as necessary to maintain the operation of the server.

-- Claim 9 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 1 above(see: column 9, lines 38-50).

-- With regards to claims 10-11, the at least two cameras and at least two audio stations are met by the cameras(33a-33n) including audio devices, and the monitoring

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computer workstation being configured to control switching between the at least two cameras is met by the system(311) allowing authorized access for controlling camera operation(see: column 9, lines 45-50). Furthermore, since the cameras have audio devices connected, it would have also been obvious that the audio devices would have also been controlled in conjunction with control of the cameras.

-- With regards to claims 14-15, the device for collecting alarm information including an audio station is met by the camera including audio, and the monitoring computer workstation configured to serve as an audio source is met by the two-way capabilities of the central monitor to converse with individuals at the premises(see: column 8, lines 56-63).

-- Claim 16 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 5 above. Furthermore, it would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select between recorded video and audio information, since this would have helped in isolation of causes of pre-alarm conditions.

-- With regards to claim 18, the computer workstation configured to cede control of operation of at least one alarm information collecting device is met by the central monitor(31) having the capability of controlling any of the devices in the system(see: column 8, lines 11-19). Furthermore, as discussed in claim 1 above, the central monitor(31) controls delivery of information to any other authorized entity as desired(see: column 9, lines 10-14).

-- With regards to claims 19-20, the at least two cameras are met by the cameras including speaker and microphone(33a-33n, column 9, lines 14-16), and the first

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emergency response computer workstation configured to control switching between the at least two cameras acquisition of near real time video is met by the hardware settable option in the system controller(21) which allows authorized access to turn on the video cameras, the authorized access being determined by the premises owner or manager(see: column 9, lines 38-50).

-- With regards to claims 23-24, the audio station is met by the audio block of the cameras(33a-33n), and the first emergency response computer workstation configured to server as an audio source for the audio station is met by the two way communication being established between the cameras and the central monitor(31) or any other authorized entity.

-- Claim 25 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 16 above.

-- With regards to claim 27, the first emergency response computer workstation being located within a public safety call center is met by the authorized entity being one of a fire(327), police(325) or emergency medical(329) department or center.

-- With regards to claim 28, the examiner takes Official Notice that in the security system art, use of computer workstations with website access that are implemented in emergency response vehicles is well known in the art, and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to locate the first emergency response computer workstation of Foodman in an emergency response vehicle, because this would have allowed versatility and faster response times when events would have occurred at a monitored premises that would have required assistance from emergency response personnel.

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- Claim 29 is met as discussed in claim 18 above(see: column 9, lines 20-24).
- Claim 30 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 18 above.
- Claims 31-32 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 18 above, as

well as:

1) the second emergency response computer workstation configured to control operation of the alarm collecting device and delivery of the information over the network owner workstation(330), which is separately located from the monitor(31), and which, in conjunction with or separate from the central monitor(31), can receive and control notification of alarm information to other authorized entities in the system as designated by the owner(see: column 9, lines 19-37).

-- With regards to claim 33, the manager workstation configured to suspend authorization is met by the premises owner workstation(323) which is located remotely at any location as desired(column 7, lines 21-28), which allows the owner to configure the system and authorize any of the designated sites that alarm information is to be transmitted.

-- With regards to claims 34-35, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to collocate the manager workstation with the monitoring computer workstation, first emergency response computer workstation, or any other authorized entity as desired in the system of Foodman, since Foodman states that the workstation(323) is configured to be any remote location that allows website access to an owner of the monitored premises(see: column 7, lines 21-28). Therefore, upon instances when an owner may have accessed the website from the center

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monitor(31) or the police department(325), this would have constituted collocating the manager workstation with the monitoring computer workstation and first emergency response computer workstation, respectively.

-- With regards to claims 36-37, since the premises owner would have hand control of configuring and establishing authorized entities as desired, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the manager station would have been configured to suspend and cancel suspension of authorization for the entities in the system.

-- Claims 38-39 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 34-35 above, respectively.

-- Claim 40 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 36 above.

-- With regards to claims 41-43, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the premises owner workstation(323) would have constituted an application administration workstation since the premises owner of Foodman controls the eligibility of all authorized entities in the system.

Furthermore, it would have also been obvious that since the owner would have had absolute power in choosing authorized entities, the workstation(323) also would have been configured to manage eligibility of the of the workstations on a discriminatory or non-discriminatory basis as desired.

-- Claims 44-65 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claims 1-2 and 7 above. Furthermore, the examiner takes Official Notice that in the remote communication art, use of secured data paths for transmitting alarm information is well

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known, and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate first, second, third, and/or any number of secured data paths an/or computer servers for communicating information between entities in the system of Foodman, since one of ordinary skill would have recognized the appropriate number of devices, and as well the collocation of those devices in the system that would have helped ensure information integrity during the communication process between entities in the system.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time the invention was made to transmit information between any desired entity over any desired data path, since one of ordinary skill would have readily recognized the most advantageous transmission scheme to produce the most desired efficiency level in the system.

-- Claim 66 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 27 above.

-- Claim 67 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 28 above.

-- With regards to claim 68, for the same reasons as discussed in claim 28, the examiner takes Official Notice that in the remote alarm reporting art, use of computer workstations located on the person of a field responder are well known in the art, and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a computer workstation on a field responder (such as a police officer), since this would have helped enhance the response time to an emergency situation by the officer, since the officer would have had ready accessibility to the website in order to monitor and/or be notified of detected events.

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-- With regards to claim 69, the monitoring computer workstation configured to control collection of information and transmission and relay of information to and from the device by the computer server is met by the information being received from and transmitted to any and all devices in the system via the website(321).

-- Claims 70-71 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claims 10-11 above, respectively.

-- Claim 74 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 69 above.

-- Claim 76 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 45 above.

-- Claim 77 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 4 above.

-- Claim 78 recites subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 5 above.

-- With regards to claims 79-80, upon establishment of eligibility of the authorized entities by the owner as discussed in claim 41 above, it would have been obvious that the server(s) would have included a permission database so as to verify eligibility, since this would have been necessary before information would have been disseminated to any entity in the system that would have attempted access to website(321), authorized or not.

-- Claims 81-82 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 81 above.

-- Claims 83-84 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claims 2-3 above, respectively.

-- Claims 85-86 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claims 10-11 above.

-- Claims 87-88 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claim 44 above.

-- Claims 89-99 recite subject matter that is met as discussed in claims 33-42 above.

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-- With regards to claims 100-102, as discussed in claims 41-43 above, since an owner would have determined eligibility of a non-discriminatory basis as desired, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to base the non-discrimination on location within a geographical area and as well to grant access as desired, since one of ordinary skill would have recognized the most advantageous configuration of the system as desired by the owner of the system.

-- Claims 103-126, 129, and 131-145 recite subject matter that is met as discussed with reference to the discussion of the claims above.

-- With regards to claims 12-13, 17, 21-22, 26, 72-73, 75, 127-128, and 130, the examiner takes Official Notice that in the security system art, use of monitoring stations in security systems which are configured to control various features of a cameras microphones, and speakers, including adjusting microphone sensitivity, control of speaker volume, and control of adjust pan, tilt, zoom, focus, aperture, and white balance of cameras is well known in the art.

Since Foodman already teaches control of microphones cameras, and speakers for the purpose of monitoring alarm events, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the control of the above stated features of the microphones, speakers and cameras, into the monitoring computer workstation, since this would have enhanced the monitoring capabilities in the system by ensuring the that the clearest and most accurate signals pertaining to sound and location of an event are achieved in the system.

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Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DARYL C. POPE whose telephone number is 571-272-2959. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 9:00-7:30.

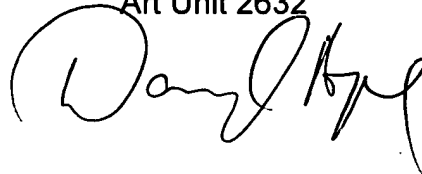
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, DANIEL J. WU can be reached on 571-272-2964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Daryl C. Pope

December 21, 2005

DARYL C POPE
Primary Examiner
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daryl C. Pope", is written over the printed name and title.